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482/805 DWPI - (C) Derwent

AN - 1985-300422 [48]

XA - C1985-130085

XP - N1985-223609

TI - Mandrel alloy for drilling and expanding seamless steel pipe - comprises carbon, chromium, nickel, molybdenum and tungsten, cobalt, copper, titanium and/or zirconium, silicon and/or magnesium

DC - M27 P51 P52

PA - (SANY-) SANYO TOKUSHU SEIKO KK

- (HOKO-) SHIN HOKOKU SEITETSU KK

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP60208458 A 19851021 DW1985-48 9p *

AP: 1984JP-0064475 19840331

- JP89007147 B 19890207 DW1989-09

PR - 1984JP-0064475 19840331

AB - JP60208458 A

Mandrel alloy consists (by wt.) of C 0.14-0.18%, Cr 1-3%, Ni 1-9%, Mo and/or W 0.3-3% in total, Co 1-2%, Cu 1-2%, Ti and/or Zr 0.2-0.5% in total, Ni/Cr=1-3, and Si below 1.5% and/or Mn below 1.5% as deoxidising agent, and balance Fe and incidental impurities.

- ADVANTAGE - Increased durability. (0/6)

⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

(1) 特許出願公開

@公開特許公報(A)

昭60-208458

@int.Cl.⁴	識別記号	广内整理番号	●公開	昭和60年(1985)10月21日
C 22 C 38/52 B 21 B 25/00 B 21 C 3/02 C 22 C 38/52		7147—4K 7819—4E 6778—4E 7217—4K	審査請求 有	発明の数 1 (全 9 頁)

公発明の名称 維目なし鋼管の穿孔および拡管用芯金合金

②特 順 昭59-64475

❷出 顧 昭59(1984)3月31日

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1. 発明の名称

胜目なし頻管の穿孔かよび拡管用芯金合金 2.特許前求の範囲

1. 食象ででが 0.1 ないし 0.2 5 %、 Cr が 1 ないし 3 %、 Ni が 1 ないし 9 %、 Mo かよびW のいずれか 1 程または 2 種合計で 0.3 ないし 3 %、 Co が 1 ないし 2 %、 Ti かよび 2r のいずれか 1 種もしくは 2 種合計が 0.2 ないし 0.5 %、 投部 Fo かよび不可避的な 製量不 純物からなり、且つ Ni/Cr の重量比の値が 1 か 5 3 である戦目なし頻繁穿孔かよび拡管用合金。

2. さら比必要に応じて脱酸剤として BIが重 量で 1.5 多以下、 Ma が 1.5 多以下の何れかまた は両者を含有することを得職とする特許請求の 範別 1. 以配級の芯金合金。

3.数別の評解な説明

との発明は中央丸殻増片から戦目なし頻繁を 製造する級に用いられる穿孔かよび拡管用芯金 形成のための合金材料に関するものであって、 特盛昭 5 9 ~ 1 1 8 9 9 号 (特別昭 60 ~ 号) 売削になる合金をさらに改良したものである。

上記先出級別組書にも記載されているように、一般に総目なし銅管穿孔用の芯金は、傾斜圧振ロールによって倒転かよび前進する、かよそ1200でに加熱された中実丸形側片に縦方向に圧入されて、とれによって側管の輸孔で向の穿孔が行われる。またとのようにして穿孔された側管は、同様に傾斜圧延ロールによって回転かよび前進する拡管用の別の芯金が、かよそ1000でに加熱された側管の穿孔内に圧入されることによって、その拡管が行われる。

その結果、穿孔シよび鉱智用の芯金の袋面に 高温かよび高圧力が作用して、芯金の製画には 単純、芯金材の単性変動によるしわ、部分的な 耐酸損傷、あるいは管材との焼付きによるかじ りや割れが発生し、これらによって彩る芯金の 変形かよび損傷が進行して、比較的短便用助数 のうちに芯金の場合が鑑さてその使用が不可能 6 to 6.

穿孔別(または拡製用)芯金の表面に生ずる とれらの損傷を防止するために、芯金を形成す る合金に要求される特性は損傷の強頼によって 次のように異なる。

(i) 以純かよびしわの発生防止のためには、 合金の高温度にかける機械的製度が高いことが 必要である。

(2) 耐れ発生防止のためには、常識にかける 合金の破壊的強能と仲族性が高いことが必要で ある。

(3) 部分的な形域損傷の発生制止のためには、 芯金合金の組成のうち、地会への形解度の小さ い合金元素の終加をできるだけ少なくして、緩 関制析や粒界析出によってとれらの合金元素が 数界に目析して、部分的な概点低下⇒よび粒序 数化の生ずることを防止することが必要である。

(4) 給付きによるかじりや割れの発生を防止 するためには、スケール付け処理によって、芯 金の表明に断熱性と発育性とを有する敵害なス ケールが達度の厚さK形成されることが必要で ある。

既述の特徴知59-11899号発明の目的は、地金への存解度が少なく、粒界場所して部分的な溶解技像の原因となること、スケール付け処理の際に形成されるスケール層をあくするCrとをできるだけ少なくし、NI、MeシェびWの固溶体硬化により常温シェび高温度にかける機械的強度を高めることによって、耐用度が従来のものよりも格数に優れた穿孔用芯金を持ることにあった。

この目的は、重量ででが0.1 ないし0.25 多、Crが1ないし3 多、NIが1ないし9 多、Mo およびWのいずれか1 独もしくは2 独合計で0.3 ないし3 多、残保がFo および不可避的な数景不純物からなり、且つ Ni/Cr の産量比の値が1 ないし3 の組成を有する合金を用いることによって達成された。

本発明の目的は、上記等順阻 5 9 - 11899 号発明の合金をさらに改良して、穿孔用芯金の

耐用度をさらに向上させ得るような合金を得る ととにある。

との目的は、上記既発明にかける合金の成分 飢成のものに、さらに重量で Co を1 ないし2 が、 Ca を1 ないし2 が、かよび Ti かよび Zr のいずれ か1 様もしくは2 値の合計を 0.2 ないし 0.5 が の割合で追加が加するととによって進成された。

なか、前的近山製発明の場合と関級化、上記の本発明にかける合金組成のものに、必要に応じて通常の投版例として 1.5 が以下の 81、もしくは 1.5 が以下の Ma、もるいはこの興者をさらに通加齢加し得るものとする。

次化、本発明化なる合金化かける各成分の組成税関限定理由化ついて、併顧組59 - 11899 号 別期省かよび図面にかける配送と一部重複させながら説明をする。

では、独全に図序し、あるいは図存機以上のでは熱処理によって様々な整様を示すととによって、合金の常数および高温での機械的強度を 向上させるので、合金の強度向上に最も有効な 元素である。しかしながら、Cがわまり多くなると、とくにCrと共分する場合には、Crの機化物が放界に折出して放界能化をひき起したり、またとの機化物はMo 中Wを地会よりもよく固恵数似するので、Mo 中Wの重加による地会の固恵強化効果を載するなどの逆効果をも併せて持つものである。

本発明になる芯金用合金にかいては、C 含有量の下級値は、上記の経済性と的遺性との観点 ・

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からこれを 0.1 多とし、上限値は穿孔用芯金の 部分的軽損防止の機点からこれを 0.2 5 多とした。

Bi は、一般の規限別として、合金の規模調整用に必要に応じて合金に添加されるが、 Si が 多過ぎると合金の毎性が低下するとともに、 穿孔用 志金の表面に断熱性と胸骨性を有する数密なスケールを付着させるために施される一般のスケール付け処理時に、スケール中にファイヤライト(FeU-SIO₂)を生成してスケールを能弱にする。

よって BI 含有量の上限 値を 1.5 % に定めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Ma も一数の股限剤 として、合金の製 改調整用 化必要化応じて合金化能加される。そして Ma が多過ると B1 の場合と同様にスケールを複響化 する。

よって Ma 含有量の上限値を 1.5 % と足めた。 下級については別に制限はない。

Cr および NI の成分範囲級定理由については、

両成分の比算が度要であるので、両者をまとめ て説明をする。

NI はCと使化物を形成することなく場合に全部固存して、固務体硬化によって常温かよび高温度における機械的強度を高めるのに有効を元素である。然しながら、NI 社 Cr に比べて高価であるので、NI だけで常温かよび高温度にかける

合金の機械的強度を高めるとコスト高となり、 また Cr と共存する場合ほどには高い機械的強度 は初られない。また、 NI の動加は、 Cr 彩加の場 合に比べて、 スケール付け処理による付着スケ ール層が再くなる事響ははるかに少ない。

そって、 芯金合金に十分を常温かよび高級座にかける機械的強度、かよび通度な厚さのスケール州を与え、さらに合金に経済性を特たせるために、 スケール層を輝くすることなく機械的 供及を高めることのできる NI を主体とし、これに終行し初る範囲の Cr を参加して、 常温かよび 高温度にかける機械的強度を構定するとともに、 NI iss 加致を軽減することにした。

上記の見場から、スケール層の厚さを除くしたいために Cr 含有量の上限を3 まとし、下限は 放体的列度を補充するためにこれを1 まとした。 また Ni は扱い的決度を高めるために、その含量 を Cr 含有層の1 倍から3 倍、すなわち Ni/Cr の 取到比の値を1 ないし3 と定めた。

NI/Cr 比の気を1ないしると定めた根拠を影

1 図か上が終2 図の1 組の曲線図、ならびに記3 図か上が第4 図の1 組の曲線図を用いて説引する。第1 図は Cr 含有量が1.4 %の場合の常温にかける合金の被域的強度に及控す Ni/Cr 比の影響を示す曲線図、第2 図は問題度 9 0 0 ℃にかける同様の影響曲線図、第3 図は Cr 含有量が2.8 %の場合の常温にかける同様の影響曲線図、第4 図は何温度 9 0 0 ℃にかける同様の影響曲線図のある。

これらの自縁図から利るように、穿孔用芯金の耐用度の低下をもたらす損傷の一つである前れを防止するのに必要な常温の引張強さと伸び率は、Ni/Cr 比が1以下では引張強さか45ないし60以/=2であって強度不足であり、Ni/Cr 比が3以上では伸び率が若しく低下して割れの防止には不適当である。また損傷の他の一つである芯金表面の摩託かよびしわを防止するために必要な高温度にかける引張強さは、Ni/Cr 比が3以上では5.2ないし5.3以/=2となっていて強度不足であるとともに、伸び率が等しく

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下するのが初る。

以上の結果から判断して、本発明になる志金合金中のNI/Cr 比の値を1 ないし3 の範囲で選ぶことに定めた。

Mo かよびWは合金地金に関係し、あるいはでと続合して現化物を形成して、とくに合金の高温取にかける機械的質度を高めるのに有効な元素である。反面、Mo かよびW 含有量の増加はスケール付け処理により芯金投面に生成付増立るスケールが発験にする。本籍別になる芯金合金の構造は機械的性質に及ぼす Mo かよびW 影加の影響の例が能 5 図に示されている。との機能の性の例が能 5 図に示されている。との機能の比較の例が能 5 図に示されている。との機能はないません。 W・または Mo とW の合計量の変化が、合金の引張り強さかよび伸び事に及ぼす影響を示するのである。

との自製図によると、Mo シングWの何れか1 独もしくは2独合計の終加量が0.2 ラミでは高 雑引張り強さの向上に効果がない。しかしなが 5、との能加針が0.3 がから1.5 ラミでは松加 量の増加ととられ引張り強さは緩やかに増加し、 添加量が 1.5 から20 がまででは引張り強さは 添加量の増加とともに象徴に増加する。そして 20 が以上の添加では引張り強さは再び緩やか 大増加に転ずるのを見ることができる。

本発明合金化よって製作されたぶ金によって1200で近勢に加熱された中央丸形倒片を穿孔する場合に、穿孔される倒片の材質が単なる炭素鋼であるならば、Me およびWのいずれか1種もしくは2個合計の窓加量が1.5 が以下の本発明合金による穿孔用芯金で十分に従来の芯金の計用度を上掲るととができる。しかしながら、穿孔される網片の材質が13がクロム側もしくは2個合計の影加量は1.5 がから3.0 がまでであることが必要である。

従って、本発明になる合金にかける Mo かよび Wのいずれか 1 種 6 しくは 2 種合計の希加量は、 とれを 0.3 ないし3 5 と定めた。

Co は一般の関系側、もしくは本発明に立る芯金合金のような低合金側に認知される元素のうちで、側の購入性を低下させる唯一の元素である。

穿孔用芯金は、1200で近傍に加熱された中央丸形領片中に圧入されるので、穿孔道板の穿孔用芯金の供面温度は1200でから1300で近傍に、表面から約5m内部では800で近傍に、そしてさらに内部では700で以下の温度となる。

とのような状態に加熱されたお金は、穿孔底 徒に樹水によって常器にまで冷却されたのち、 再び新たな側片中に圧入され、とうしによってか よび冷却が繰返される。との構返しによってお 金の表面に細かい鬼甲状の割れが生じて、とれ が被穿孔パイプの内面に圧延度を発生させる。 のである。との鬼甲状の割れは主として加熱冷 のである。との鬼甲状の割れは主として加熱冷 かの輸起しによって生ずる熱応力に基因する。

一般に能入性が低く、換入安康のない場合の 領体の熱応力は、側体の要面では圧縮応力が、 例体の中心部では引張応力が発生する。とれに 対して、焼入性が高く、焼入安康が生する場合の倒体の熱応力は、その表面では引援応力が、その中心部では圧離応力が発生する。すなわち両者の場合に熱応力の分布が逆転するのである。そして、一致に表面が圧縮応力となる鈍入安慰のない加熱冷却の繰返しの方が亀甲割れの発生が少ない。

あ入性の大小は、丸等側片を水絶入れしたのち、その断面を皮を制定し、硬皮がロックウェルでスケール 4 0 以上になる硬化層の厚さると丸棒の半径 r との比率 d/rを以てこれを扱わすことができる。すなわち d/r値が小さくなる程徳入性が低下することを表わす。

本発明合金による半径 2 5 mm の九都を水鉄入れした場合の d / r 値に及ぼす Co 放分含有量の影響の一例が低 6 図の曲線図に示されている。 との曲線図から、 Co が 1.7 5 5 1 1 では焼入性の低下が阻滞であるが、 Co が 1.7 5 5 1 を越えるとその効果が少ないととが利る。

よって本発明合金の C+ 数加量の下限は、純人

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性低下の効果の見地から1 多とし、上限は、経 時的ドコスト高となる割には調入性低下の効果 があまり得られない見地からこれを2 多とした。

Cu は地会中に数額に折出して、常識の引援強さを高めるのに有効な元素である。また既述した断熱性と調得性とを有するスケール付けの処理の際に、スケール値下の地会中に言化されて、スケールの地会への密着性を改善するのにも有効な元素である。しかしながら、抵加量が15元素では常数の引援強さの向上は少なく、低加量が多過ぎると、スケール度下に言化されたCu が高無度で地会の結晶粒界に受賞して、 志会の表情報を散算にする。

よって本発明合会における Cu の添加量下級を 1 %とし、上級を 2 %とした。

TI および Zr は Cr よりも仮先してで と結合して 状化物を形成する。そして TI および Zr の状化物は Cr の状化物とはちがって、地会中に 特一に分数するとと、 および 高温度における地会中への 背が皮が Cr の状化物に比べて振めて小さい

ととから、粒界の部分的な酸点低下および粒界の酸化を経滅するとともに、高温度における引 強強さを高めるのに有効な元素である。さらに、 Crょりも優先して炭化物を形成するのでCrの炭化物量が減少する結果、Cr炭化物中に吸収されるCr, WおよびMe が減少し、従ってこれらの元素の地金中の機度が高くなって、固溶体硬化によって合金の高温度における引張強さが向上する。しかしながら、Ti および 2r のが加量が多過ぎると、合金を大気中で溶解する場合に、常しく溶液の機能性が減ぜられ、 本金製作の際に 例金性を寄するととになる。

よって本発明合金にかけるTiかよび 2分の1 組まるいは2種合計の数加量の上限を0.5%、 下限を0.2%と定めた。

以上、離日なし創習の非孔用志会合会について述べたが、同数智用志会合会についても全く 非孔用志会合会と同様であるからその取明を省 離する。

次に実施例について説明をする。

本発明になる非孔用芯金合金の実施時何の組成を約1表に示す。計1表には先発明である特額単59-11899号発明になる合金、シよび従来公知のこの復合金の組成をも併配してある。

お1 接化示された組成の各合金を素材として、JIS - Z - 2201 の規定による1 0 号常温引張試験片、JIS-G-0567 号の規定による高値度引張試験片、かよび直径が6 9 m/m、7 2 m/m、かよび7 5 m/mのフッセルミル用穿孔芯金をそれぞれ級作した。高温度引張り試験は値度9 0 0 でで銀分5 多の遊遊技でかとたわれた。とれらの芯金を用いて、実際にJIS の BUJ 2 値(C 的 1 が、Cr 的 1.5)のペアリンダ傾材(いわゆる高提案クロム値受け解析)をアッセルミルを用いて深入の場合では表現である。これらのが対象の結果が新2 投化示されている。ご金の耐用度は穿孔用芯金1 倒当りの平均穿孔本数で表わされている。

新2数に見られるように、本発明になる合金の常数かよび高量度にかける機械的強度は、従

来公知のとの複合金の1.5倍ないし3倍、特験 配59-11899号発明合金のそれらとは投 性同等もしくは幾ちか大きいととが判る。とは、 て、本発明合金で製作された芯金の前用窓は、 公知の合金のものの2ないし5倍、特験形ち9 -11899号発明合金のものの1.5ないし2 倍となっているのを見る。との本発明合金のCo 能力を変更の他甲割れの減少、Cu系加 によるスケールの物情、Ti および Zr の添加に よる故化物の粒界偏析防止の維効果によるもの である。

出1 数 合金の組成表 (重量を)

																		
		.		C	81	Ma	Cr	NI	M.	W	P	8	C.	Cu	TI	Zr	NIEr	P.
	_	*	6.1	0.1 8	0.68	0.6 2	1.5 8	3.0 6	0.4 2		0.0 2 6	0.0 1 8	1.0 2	1.1 4	0.2 4	-	1.9 4	费部
架	l		• 2	0.1 8	0.6 2	0.6 4	1.5 8	3.1 0	0.48	-	0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.1 8	1.1 0	0.2 6	0.2 2	1.9 6	
			4 3	0.16	0.7 1	0.7 1	L5 2	3.1 0	0.44	-	0.024	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	Ţ	0.28	2.04	,
Ä			• 4	0.17	0.6 4	0.6 8	1.54	3.0 8	0.43	-	0.024	0.0 2 2	1.0 8	1.8 7	0.1 B	0.2 6	2.0 0	,
Ħ	ŀ		• 5	0.1 7	0.6 2	0.5 9	2.5 4	5.98	0.50	0.73	0.0 2 6	0.016	1.5 6	1.0 6	0.3 2	-	2.3 5	
ŧ			• 6	0.1 5	0.6 2	0.5 7	249	5.9 6	0.4 B	0.76	0.0 2 4	0.016	1.68	1.0 6	-	0.2 9	239	
4	•		• 7	0.1 8	0.6 6	0.60	2.5 2	5.9 5	0.4 6	0.7 6	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.5 4	0.2 5	0.1 8	2.3 6	•
_			• g	0.1 6	0.5 8	0.5 6	252	5.9 6	0.48	0.7 4	0.0 2 5	0.0 1 B	1.48	1.46	0.17	0.1 8	2.3 7	•
	l		4 9	0.2 4	0.6 9	0.7 2	2.5 1	5.9 4	0.5 2	0.7 5	0.026	0.019	1.5 2	1.9 4	0.2 3	0.2 0	237	•
	7]	<u> </u>	0.17	0.6 2	0.6 8	1.34	3.9 0	0.4 2	-	0.030	0.024	•	1	•	-	2.9 1	
	ш	١.	2	0.1 7	0.5 8	0.6 2	2.56	6.2 3	0.4 B	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 8	•	-	-	•	2.4 3	•
比	九	١.	3	0.1 4	0.6 0	0.5 4	2.85	5.8 3	0.4 2	-	0.028	0.018	•	-	•	•	20 4	•
*	=	ļ.	4	0.1 6	0.00	0.5 2	2.5 2	3.8 7	0.40	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	•	-	-	-	1.4 8	
91	숫		5	0.17	0.6 8	0.5 4	1.39	1.4 6	0.4 3		0.0 2 6	0.0 1 8	-		-	-	1.0 5	
a			- 6	0.1 8	0.7 0	8 8.0	258	6.2 1	0.4 0	0.3 2	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6	-	_	-		2.3 2	
ŝ	発明		7	0.1 5	0.5 7	0.6 2	1.7 5	2.84	0.5 0	0.73	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0					1.6 2	
	台金	-	8	0.1 5	0.5 6	0.64	1.5 5	2.7 5	0.47	1.6 Z	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	-	-	-	-	1.7 7	,
		٠	9	0.2 5	0.6 4	0.6 6	155	2.6 8	0.60	2.02	0.0 2 4	0.016	-	-	-	•	1.73	
	公司		Cr-Ini	0.3 2	0.7 4	0.6 2	3.0 5	1.02	- 1	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	- 1	-	-	-	0.3 3	•
	合金	3.5	Cr-0.75N1	0.2 3	0.6 1	0.6 8	1.64	0.6 8	0.1 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.016	1.2 6	1.0 8	-	-	0.4 1	,

加工经 新 . 格 特

			常温の機	被的性質	90000	B被的性質	~ 7 ~ 4	1
			引張強さ (ロ/ゴ)	神び事	引製強さ (サ/ゴ)	神び率	穿孔管材 の 材 気	耐用皮 (穿孔本数/1個)
		Æ 4 1	1 2 5.6	5.6	7.8	1 2.4	ペアリング祭	20~ 70
Æ		. 2	1 2 5.0	5.8	7.8	B.0 1	•	20~ 70
		. 3	1 2 6.0	5.6	7.4	1 4.5	•	20~ 70
		. 4	1 2 6.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.8		20~ 70
Ŋ		a 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8.2	8.6	•	50~120
•	.	. 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8.2	8.4	,	50~120
		6 7	1 2 8.6	4.6	8.G	7.8		50~120
È			1 2 9.0	4.2	8.7	7.2	•	50~120
_	<u> </u>	. 9	1 2 8.0	4.2	8.4	7.8	•	50~120
	2		1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7.9	3 1.2		20~ 50
ŧ	嘭	2	1 2 5.2	5.4	7.3	1 2.0	•	20~ 50
	ን	3	1 2 1.6	7.0	7.8	9.2	•	20~ 50
t	-	4	1242	7.2	7.2	1 1.4	•	20~ 50
٦	<u>,</u>	5	6 0.2	2 9.5	7.0	5 8.0	•	20~ 60
•	ኢ	6	1369	4.8	8.0	B.5	,	30~ 50
	势		1 1 7.0	1 0.2	8.5	7.5	, .	30~ 60
*	병	8	110.4	1 0.9	1 5.0	7.0	,	30~ 60
	金	9	1 2 3.0	6.8	1 6.0	6.0	,	30~ 60
	公知	3Cr-INI	6 3.0	1 6.0	5.2	4 8.2	. ,	10~ 30
	会会	1.5Cr - 0.75NI	6 1.B	2 1.6	5.8	5 2.6	,	13~ 35

4. 図面の簡単な鮮明

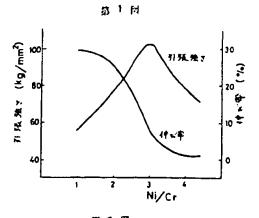
約1 関は本発明台並のCr 含有量が1.4 多の場合の常品機械的性質に及はす NI/Cr 直転比の影響を示す難説図。

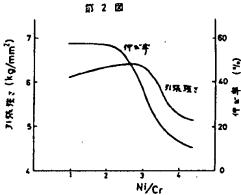
和 3 附は木祭明台会の Cr 含有量が2 8 多の場合の常報機械的性效に及ぼす Ni/Cr 直並比の影響を示する解説。

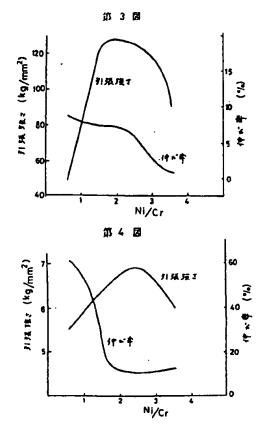
和4以は本外明企会のCr含有量が28多の場合の監接900でにかける機械的性質に及ぼす NI/Cr度量比の影響を示す組織的。

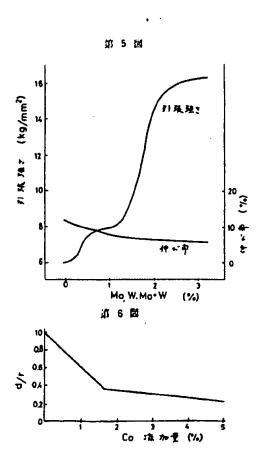
和 5 図は本発明合金の Cr 含有量が2.8 まで NI/Cr 取損比が2.0 の場合の裏皮9.0 0 でにかける機械的保険に及除す Mo かよびW級加の影響を示す曲脳図。

約6回は本集明合金の婦人性に及位す Co数加の影響を示す角を図でるる。









排煙場60-208458(B)

手統補正書

ளும் ആ.O. இர3்ம

特許的报告 岩 贯 学 脱

1. 事件の表示

■ # 5 9 - 6.4 4 7 5 €

2. 発外の名称

私日なし損害の挙孔がよび似智用恋会合会

3. 稲正をする者

事件との関係 特許出願人

新假细蜘蛛株式会社

(ほか1名)

4. 代 理 人

(BM 東京都市KR2751 F1130角5 9 第17年4 A 直接を 〒105 年 # CD (502) 3 1 8 1 (大化名) 直接で 比近く 氏さ (5M7) かれじ 鈴 近 武 彦FD武士

5. 自免协正

(6a : 13

6. 細正の対象

March .

単 間7. 独正の内容

(1) 特許以次の製班。別報告企業を別距の通り訂正する。

(1) 明閲春中、下紀の打正を行います。

- 4. 4 日下から9 行、「Cが0.1 ないし0.2 5%、 Jを「Cが0.1 4 ないし0.1 8 %、 Jと
 訂正。
- の 6 買乗下行、「報点」を「事験的見地」と 訂正。
- ハ 7頁1行。「0.1%」を「0.14%」と訂 正。
- □ 関集2行、「触点」を「実験的見地」と訂正。 正。同行「0.25%」を「0.18%」と訂正。
- ・ 関係3行、「た。」の次に「(後掲表権例 参照)」を挿入。
- ~ 19 質かよび20 質のそれぞれ第1 扱かよび第2 接を卸紙のとかり訂正。

第 1 岩 合全の記或者 (潜量 5)

		С	81	Ma	Cr	NI	M.	₩	P	8	C.	Cu	TI	Z,	NUC	P
1	A + 1	0.18	0.68	0.62	1.5 5	3.0 6	0.42	-	0.025	0.018	1.02	1.1 4	0.24	-	1.94	2
	4 2	0.18	0. 6 2	0.64	1.5 8	3.10	0.4 8	-	0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.1 6	1.10	0.2 6	0.22	1.96	۔ ا
	• 3	0.1 6	0.71	0.7 1	1.52	3.10	0.4 4	-	0.0 2 4	0.018	1.1 2	1.8 4	-	0.28	2.04	٦.
١.	• 4	0.17	0.64	0.68	1.5 4	3.0 8	0.4 3	-]	0.024	0.Q 2 Z	1.08	1.87	0.1 8	0.26	200	Ι,
	a 5	0.17	0.62	0.59	2.5 4	5. 9 8	0.5 0	0.78	0.026	0.016	1.56	1.0 6	0. 3 2	-	2.3 5	۱,
	4 6	0.15	0. 6 2	0.67	2.4 9	5.9 6	0.4 8	0.76	0.0 2 4	0.016	1.6 8	1.0 5	-	0.2 9	2.2 9	
	• 7	0.18	0.66	0.6 0	2.52	5. v 5	0.4 6	0.76	0.026	0.020	1.70	1.5 4	0.25	0.18	2.3 6	١.
	• 8	0.1 6	0.5 5	0.5 6	2.5 2	5. 9 6	0.48	0.74	0.0 2 5	0.018	1.4 8	1.4 6	0.17	0.16	2.3 7	l
10	A 1	0.1 7	0.6 2	0. 6 B	1.34	3.90	0.42	-	0.030	0.024	-	•	-	-	2.91	Ī
が	2	0.17	0.58	0.62	2. 5 6	6.23	0.4 8	-	0.0 2 8	0.018	-	-	-	-	2.4 3	١
17L	1 3	0.14	0.60	0. 5 4	2.85	5. 8 3	0.4 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.018		-		-	2.0 6	ľ
=	4	0.16	0. 6 0	0.52	2.62	3.8 7	0.4 0	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	 	-	1.4 8	Ì
允	5	0.1 7	0. 5 8	0.54	1.39	1.4 6	0.4 3	-	0.026	U.0 1 8		-	-	-	1.05	
免免	6	0.1 8	0.70	0.68	2.68	6. 2 1	0.4 0	0.32	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6	-	-	-	-	2.3 2	1
中	7	0.15	0.5 7	0.62	1.7 5	2.84	0.50	0.7 8	0.026	0.0 2 0	-	•	-	-	1.62	
•		0.15	0.5 6	0.64	1.5 5	2.75	0.47	1.62	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2		-	-	-	1.77	
公知	BCr-JNI BL IN	0.32	0.74	0.6 2	3.0 5	1.02		-	0.026	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	0.33	
0	1.5 Cr - 0.7 5 NI	0.23	0. 6 1	0.68	1.64	0.68	0.1 2	·	0.0 2 8	0.015	1.2 6	1.0 8	-	-	0.41	1

				お似の扇	战的性質	900 0	ឧសហ៥ប	** 1 5 5	
				5位设化	本なな	引强数率	存び母	学孔豆 材	13 用度
				(以)	199	((4/出)	RH	の対り	(势孔本政/1位)
_	ĺ	a o	1	1 2 5.6	5. 6	7. 8	1 2 4	ペナリング日	20~ 70
ĮĮ.	i '		2	1 2 5,0	5. 0	7.8	1 0. 8	<u> </u>	20~ 70
Ď.	· ·		3	1 2 6.0	5. 6	7. 4	1 4.6	<u> </u>	20~ 70
į	i :		4	1 2 6.8	5. 4	7.6	1 1.8	,	20~ 70
(P)		0	5	1 2 8.4	4. 8	8. 2	8. 6		50~120
습		8	6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8. 2	8. 4	•	50~120
٦,			7	1 2 8.6	4. 6	8. 6	7. 9		50~120
₽			В	1 Z 9.D	4. 2	8. 7	7. 2		50~120
ŀ	1	Æ	1	1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7. 9	3 1.2	•	20~ 50
tt	FEC		2	1 2 5. 2	5. 4	7.3	120		20~ 50
	九		3	1 2 1.6	7. 0	7. B	9. 2	-	20~ 50
P2	=		4	1 2 4.2	7. 2	7.2	1 1. 4		20~ 50
m l	允		5	6 0.2	2 9. 5	7.0	5 8.0		20~ 50
			6	1 3 6.9	4. 8	8.0	8. 5		30- 50
6	好新		. 7	117.0	1 0. 2	8. 5	7. 5		30~ 60
ام	훉		8	110.4	1 0. 9	1 5.0	7. 0	•	30~ 50
	公知	CNi	-1N1	6 3.0	1 6.0	5. 2	48.2		10~ 30
1	₽	1.5 C r	- 0.7 5 N I	6 1.8	2 1. 6	5. 0	5 2 6		13~ 35

2. 特許請求の範囲

1. 遊別ででが 0.1 4 ないし 0.1 8 %. Cr が 1 ないし 3 %. Ni が 1 ないし 9 %. Moかよび Wのいずれか 1 極または 2 和合 引で 0.3 ないし 3 %. Coが 1 ないし 2 %. Cuが 1 ないし 2 %. Ti かよびどのいずれか 1 総もしくは 2 配合 引が 0.2 ないし 0.5 %. 張離Pe かよび不可認的な 飲肥不純物からなり。 且つ Ni/Cr の 匹益比の値が 1 から 3 である唯日なし関守の 穿孔かよび 鉱 管用合金。

2. さらに必要に応じて既敬利として81がほ 品で 1.5%以下、Mnが 1.5%以下の何れかまた 性両者を含有することを特徴とする特所協求の 範囲切1項配載の芯会合金。

(19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

(11) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S60-208458 (12) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (A)

		Classification In	ternal Office	
(51) Int C220 B211	C 38/52	Symbols: R	egistration Nos.: 7147-4K 7819-4E	(43) Disclosure Date: 21 October 1985
B210	-		6778-4E	
C220			7217-4K	
	Request fo	or Examination: Submit	ted Numbe	er of Claims/Inventions: 1 (Total of 9 pages)
(54)	Title of the (21 (22) Japanese Patent A	pplication S59-6	ng or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe 54475
(72)	Inventor:	Saburo Kunioka	•	1-3-13 Sembamachi, Kawagoe City
(72)	Inventor:	Kazuo Kawaguch		320 banchi-10 Harakawa Oaza,
(72)	Inventor:	Katsu Yoshii		Ogawamachi, Hikigun, Saitama Prefecture c/o Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd., 3007- banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikama- ku, Himeji City
(71)	Applicant:	Shinhokoku Steel		5-13-1 Arajuku-machi, Kawagoe City
(71)	Applicant:	Sanyo Special Ste	el Co., Ltd.	3007-banchi Nakashima-aza Ichimoji, Shikama-ku, Himeji City
(74)	Agent:	Takehiko Suzue, l	Patent Attorney	(and two others)
		_		

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

2. Scope of Patent Claims

- 1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.
- 2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an alloy material for forming a core metal for piercing or expansion when manufacturing seamless steel pipes from solid round billets, and further improves the alloy in the Patent Application S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] (Unexamined Patent Application Gazette Number S60 [i.e., 1985]) invention.

As recited in the Specification of the aforementioned antedated application, generally, a core metal for piercing a seamless metal pipe is pressed lengthwise by a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C that advances and rotates due to an oblique rolling roll, and piercing is thereby made in the axial direction of the steel pipe. A pierced steel pipe pierced in this manner can be expanded

by a separate core metal for expansion that advances and rotates similarly due to an oblique rolling roll being pressed in the pierce hole of the steel pipe heated to approximately 1000°C.

As a result, high temperature and a high stress act on the surface of the core metal for piercing or expansion, abrasion on the surface of the core metal, wrinkling due to plastic flow of the core metal material, partial melting damage, or galling or cracks due to seizures with the pipe material occur, deformation or damage to the core metal occurring thereby proceed, the life with the number of uses of the core metal is comparatively shortened, and the use becomes impossible.

The properties demanded of an alloy to form a core metal in order to prevent such damage that occurs on the surface of core metal for piercing (or expansion) differ as follows according to the type of damage.

(1) In order to prevent the occurrence of abrasion or wrinkling, the mechanical strength of the alloy needs to be high at high temperatures.

(2) In order to prevent the occurrence of cracks, the mechanical strength and extensibility of the allow need to be high at ordinary temperatures.

(3) In order to prevent the occurrence of partial melting damage, it is necessary to prevent partial lowering of the melting point and grain boundary embrittlement from occurring by adding as few alloy elements with a low melting point to the bare metal as possible in the composition of the core metal alloy, and segregating these alloy elements by grain boundary using solidification segregation and grain boundary separation.

(4) In order to prevent the occurrence of galling and cracks due to seizures, a fine scale needs to be formed with an appropriate thickness having thermal insulation and lubrication on the surface of the core metal due to scale attachment.

The object of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention described above was to obtain a core metal for piercing markedly superior in duration compared to conventional core metals by increasing the mechanical strength and ordinary and high temperatures using solid solution hardening of Ni, Mo and W, grain boundary segregating and decreasing as much as possible the quantity of C which is a cause of partial solution damage and the quantity of Cr which thins the scale layer formed during scale attachment, and decreasing the solubility in the bare metal.

This object was achieved using an alloy having, by weight, {A}¹ 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a composition with a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

The object of the present invention is to further improve the alloy in the aforementioned Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention, and obtain an alloy for piercing whose durability is further improved.

This object was achieved by adding to the component composition of the alloy of the aforementioned invention additives in a ratio of, by weight, 1 to 2% Co, 1 to 2% Cu, and 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr.

Similar to the aforementioned antedated application invention, the additives of either 1.5% or less of Si and 1.5% or less or Mn or both may be added as ordinary deoxidizers according to need to the alloy composition of the present invention mentioned above.

Next is a description, which duplicates some of the above description, of the Specification and Drawings of Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] for the range limitations of the composition of each component in an alloy of the present invention.

C is an effective element for improving the strength of an alloy because it increases the mechanical strength of alloys at ordinary and high temperatures by exhibiting various aspects when C is melted in bare metal or undergoes heat treatment above the solution point. However, if there is too much C, and particularly when co-existing with Cr, the Cr carbide separates at the grain boundary, causing

¹ [Translator's note: Braces indicate sections subject to the amendment following the patent added by the translator for ease of reference.]

grain boundary embrittlement, and the carbide dissolves and absorbs more Mo and W than the bare metal, so the reverse effects such as solution strengthening effects of the bare metal due to adding Mo and W are caused.

An alloy for a core metal according to the present invention differs from this sort of conventional alloys from a perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal, and solid solution hardening is mainly used for mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures, so it is desirable to have as little contained C as possible. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained C is too little, a need arises to increase the quantity of the contained Ni to maintain the required mechanical strength, and this is economically costly. Also, if the quantity of contained C is too little, the liquid fluidity decreases, and the castability thereby worsens.

For an alloy for core metal according to the present invention, the lower limit value of the quantity of contained C was set to {C} 0.1% from the aforementioned {B} perspective of economy and castability, and the upper limit value was set to {D} 0.25% from the {D} perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal for piercing. {E}

Si is added as a general deoxidizer to alloys according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy, but if there is too much Si, the toughness of the alloy decreases, and fayalite (FeO·SiO₂) is generated in the scale, embrittling it during general scale attachment performed to cause a fine scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal for piercing.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Si was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

Mn is also added to alloys as a general deoxidizer according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy. When there is too much Mn, the scale is embrittled as with the case of Si.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Mn was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

The comparative rhythm [sic]² of Cr and Ni is important, so the reason for the range limitation of the Cr and Ni components is given together.

Cr is an effective element for increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as increasing the resistance to oxidation of an alloy when it is melted in the bare metal or combined with C to form a carbide. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained Cr is too high, the thickness of the scale layer generated during general scale attachment to cause a scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal become thinner due to an increase in the oxidation resistance, and, of the damage described above which is caused to the core metal, galling due to seizure of the pipe material occurs frequently. Further, if the quantity of contained Cr is too low, the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures is decreased, and abrasion, wrinkles and cracks occur due to insufficient strength in the core metal.

Ni is a useful element for dissolving entirely in the bare metal without forming a carbide with C, and increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures due to solid solution hardening. However, the price of Ni is high compared to Cr, so increasing the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures with only Ni is costly, and a mechanical strength cannot be obtained that is as high as when coexisting with Cr. The adverse effects of the attachment scale layer becoming thinner due to scale attachment are far less with adding Ni than with adding Cr.

Accordingly, adequate mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as a scale layer with an appropriate thickness was given to the core metal alloy, and in order to maintain economy for the alloy, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures was supplemented and the quantity of added Ni was reduced by making Ni which can increase the mechanical strength without thinning the scale layer the main component and adding thereto Cr within the tolerable limit.

From the aforementioned perspective, the upper limit of the quantity of contained Cr was set to 3% so as to not thin the thickness of the scale layer, and the lower limit was set to 1% to supplement the

² [Translator's note: "comparative rhythm" is a typographical error for "proportion" in the Japanese source.]

mechanical strength. The quantity of contained Ni was fixed at three times the quantity of Cr, or in other words, the value of the ratio of Ni/Cr was 1 to 3, in order to increase the mechanical strength.

The basis for fixing the Ni/Cr ratio value of 1 to 3 is next described using the set of curved line drawings Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 and the set of drawings Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Fig. 1 is a curved line drawing indicating the effects of the Ni/Cr ratio on the mechanical strength of an alloy at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 1.4%; Fig. 2 is a curved line drawing similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900° C; Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 2.8%; and Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900°C.

As can be seen from these curved line diagrams, the pulling strength and elongation percentage at the ordinary temperature needed to prevent cracking, one of the damages causing lowering of the duration of core metal for piercing, is ill-suited for preventing cracks when the Ni/Cr ratio is less than 1 as the pulling strength is inadequate at 45 to 50 kg/mm², and when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3 as the elongation percentage is lowered markedly. Also, it can be seen that the pulling strength at high temperatures necessary for preventing abrasion and wrinkles on the surface of the core metal, another type of damage, is inadequate at 5.2 or 5.3 kg/mm² when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3, and the elongation percentage is markedly decreased.

A determination was made from the above results to fix the selection of the value of the Ni/Cr ratio in a core metal alloy according to the present invention to a range of 1 to 3.

Mo and W are effective elements for increasing the mechanical strength of alloys particularly at high temperatures by being dissolved in an alloy bare metal or being combined with C to form a carbide. On the other hand, increasing the quantity of contained Mo and W makes the scale layer generated so as to be attached to the surface of the core metal through scale attachment fragile. An example of the effects of adding Mo and W on the high temperature mechanical properties of a core metal alloy according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 5. This curved line drawing indicates the effect on the pulling strength and elongation percentage of the alloy caused by a change in the total quantity of Mo, W or both at a testing temperature of 900°C with a Ni/Cr ratio of 2.0 and a CR volume of 2.8%.

According to this curved line diagram, there is no effect of increasing the high temperature pulling strength until the total additive quantity of either one or two of Mo and W is 0.2%. However, with an additive quantity of 0.3% to 1.5%, the pulling strength gradually increases with the increase in the additive quantity, and with an additive quantity of 1.5 to 2.0%, the pulling strength increases rapidly with the increase in the additive quantity. At more than 2.0%, it can be seen that the pulling strength once again changes to a gradual increase.

With a core metal manufactured according to an alloy of the present invention, when piercing a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C, if the billet material being pierced is simply carbon steel, a core metal for piercing according to an alloy of the present invention having an additive quantity of less than 1.5% of a total of one or two of Mo and W adequately exceeds the durability of a conventional core metal. However, for a special steel such as when the material of the steel billet to be pierced is 13% chrome steel or 24% chrome steel, an additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W of 1.5% to 3.0% is required.

Accordingly, the additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W in an alloy according to the present invention was fixed at 0.3 to 3%.

Co is an element added to low alloy steels such as a core metal alloy according to the invention or a general carbon steel which is unique for lowering the hardenability of steel.

A core metal for piercing is pressed in a solid round billet heated to approximately 1200°C, so the surface temperature of the core metal for piercing immediately after piercing becomes approximately 1200°C to 1300°C, from the surface to approximately 5 mm inside becomes approximately 800°C, and the inside becomes less than 700°C.

A core metal heated to such a state is cooled to ordinary temperature with water immediately after piercing, and is then pressed again in a new billet; such heating and cooling is repeated in this manner. Through such repetitions, thin tortoise shell type cracks occur in the surface of the core metal, and this causes rolling marks to occur on the inside surface of the pierced pipe. Such tortoise shell type cracks originate in heat stress caused mainly due to the repeated heating and cooling.

In general, the heat stress of a steel body with a low hardenability and no quenching abnormalities causes compression stress at the surface of the steel body and pulling stress at the center of the steel body. In contrast to this, the heat stress of a steel body with a high hardenability and with quenching abnormalities causes pulling stress in the surface and compression stress at the center. In other words, the distribution of the heat stress switches. In general, repeatedly heating and cooling without compression stress becoming quenching abnormalities in the surface leads to less tortoise shell cracks.

The cross-section hardness of a round bar steel billet is measured after it is quenched in water, and the size of the hardenability can be expressed as the ratio d/r where d is the thickness of the hardened layer whose hardness is 40 or higher on the Rockwell C scale and r is the radius of the round bar. In other words, the smaller the d/r value, the lower the hardenability.

An example of the effect the quantity of the contained Co component has on the d/r value when a round bar with a radius of 25 mm according to an alloy of the present invention is quenched in water is shown in a curved line diagram of Fig. 6. From this curved line diagram, it can be seen that the lowering of the hardenability is remarkable until Co reaches 1.75%, and that the effects decrease when Co exceeds 1.75%.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Co in an alloy of the present invention was set at 1% from the viewpoint of the effects of hardenability lowering, and the upper limit was set to 2% from a perspective that little hardening lowering effects are obtained for the economic increase in cost.

Cu is an effective element for being minutely separated in bare metal and increasing the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures. It is also an effective element for improving the adhesion to bare metal for the scale, enriched by the bare metal directly under the scale during attachment of a scale having heat insulation and lubrication as described above. If the additive quantity is below 1%, however, the improvement of the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures is low, and if the additive quantity is too high, the Cu enriched directly under the scale permeates into the crystal grain boundary of the bare metal at high temperatures, making the surface layer of the core metal fragile.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Cu for an alloy of the present invention was set to 1%, and the upper limit was set to 2%.

With a preference over Cr, Ti and Zr are combined with C to form a carbide. Unlike a Cr carbide, a Ti and Zr carbide has a uniform distribution in the bare metal, and the solubility in bare metal at high temperatures is extremely low compared to a Cr carbide, so Ti and Zr are effective elements for lowering the partial melting point of the grain boundary and reducing the embrittlement of the grain boundary as well as increasing the pulling strength at high temperatures. Further, as a result of the decrease in the quantity of Cr carbide because precedence is made for Ti and Zr over Cr in forming the carbide, the Cr, W and Mo absorbed in the Cr carbide is decreased, the concentrations of these elements in the bare metal are accordingly increased, and the pulling strength of the alloy at high temperatures due to solid solution hardening improves. Nevertheless, if the additive quantity of Ti and Zr is too large, the liquid fluidity is markedly decreased when dissolving the alloy in air, and the castability when manufacturing the core metal is impaired.

Thus, the upper limit of the additive quantity of a total of either one or two types of Ti and Zn [illegible, r?] for an alloy of the present invention was fixed at 0.5% and the upper limit at 0.2%.

A core metal alloy for piercing a seamless pipe was described above; because a description for a core metal alloy for such expansion is exactly the same as that for a core metal alloy for piercing, it has been omitted.

Next, an embodiment is described.

The compositions of embodiments of core metal alloys for piercing according to the prevent invention are indicated in Table 1. The compositions of alloys according to the antecedent Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention as well as conventionally known types of alloys are also given alongside.

A number 10 ordinary temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-Z-2201, a high temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-G-0567, as well as piercing core metals for an Assel mill with diameters of 69 m/m, 72 m/m and 75 m/m were manufactured as raw materials for the alloys of the compositions indicated in Table 1. High temperature pulling tests were performed with a 5% strain rate every minute at a temperature of 900°C. Using these core metals, piercing tests of two types (C approximately 1% and Cr approximately 1.5%) of actual JIS SUJ bearing steel material (so-called high carbon chrome bearing steel material) were performed using the Assel mill. The results of these tests are indicated in Table 2. The durability of the core metal is indicated with the average number of piercing holes per core metal for piercing.

As seen in Table 2, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures of alloys according to the present invention is between 1.5 and 3 times that of conventionally known types of alloys, and it can be seen that it is equivalent or somewhat higher than that of the alloys in the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The durability of a core metal manufactured with the alloy of the present invention is sent to be between 2 and 5 times that of a known alloy and from between 1.5 and 2 times that of the alloys of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The increase in the durability of the core metals according to alloys of the present invention is due to the effects of the tortoise shell cracks in the surface of the core metal decreasing due to the addition of Co to the alloy, the adhesion of a scale due to the addition of Cu, and the prevention of grain boundary separation of the carbide due to the addition of Ti and Zr.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)

[see original for figures] C Si Mn Cr Ni Mo W P S Со Cu Zr Ni/Cr No. al a2 Same Embodiment alloys **a**3 Same a4 Same Same **a**6 Same a7 Same a8 Same Same No. Same Patent Application S59-11899 invention alloys Same Comparative alloys Same Same Same Same Same Same 9 Same Same Same

[*1 Well-known alloys]
[*2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
[*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]
[*4 Remainder]



Table 2. Properties [see original for figures]

			Mechanical ordinary ten	properties at	Mechanical 900° C	properties at	Material for piercing	Durability (number of
			Pulling strength (kg/mm ²)	Elongation percentage (%)	Pulling strength (kg/mm²)	Elongation percentage (%)	tube	pierces per)
	No. al						Bearing copper	
8	a2						Same	
Embodiment alloys	a 3					·	Same	
ä	a4						Same	
<u>.Ĕ</u>	a5						Same	
정	a6						Same	
直	a7				-		Same	
PH	a8						Same	
	a9						Same	
	- ' 'A	No. 1					Same	
1	555 oy	2					Same	
<u>\$</u>	all	3					Same	
ê	ion	4					Same	
, a	ert Sic	5			_		Same	
<u> </u>	d a	6					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59-11899 invention alloys	7					Same	
Ē	18.	8					Same	
ပီ	a -	9					Same	
		*2					Same	
	•	*3	T				Same	

[*1 Well-known alloys]

[*2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]

(*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper)

4. Brief Description of the Figures

Fig. 1 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 2 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 5 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Mo and W on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8% and the Ni/Cr weight ratio is 2.0.

Fig. 6 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Co on the hardenability of an alloy of the present invention.

Fig. 1
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 2
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Elongation percentage
[lower label] Pulling strength

Fig. 3
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 4
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 5
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 6 Co additive quantity (%)

Procedural Amendment

13 February 1985

To Director-General Manabu Shiga of the Patent Office

1. Case identification

Patent Application Number S59-64475 [i.e., 1984-64475]

2. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

3. Party amending

Relation to the case Patent applicant Shinhokoku Steel Co., Ltd.

(and one other)

4. Agent

Address

Number 17 Building, 1-chome 26-5, Tora-no-mon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105 Tel.

03 (502) 3181 [impression of a seal]

Name

(5847) Takehiko Suzue, Patent Attorney

5. Voluntary amendment

[impression of a seal, mostly illegible] 2 [= Feb?] 1985

6. Object of the amendment

Specification

7. Details of the amendment

- (1) Correct the entire eposition of the Scope of Claims as follows.
- (2) Make the below corrections in the Specification.
- A. 9 lines from the bottom of page 4, correct "0.1 to 0.25% C" to "0.14 to 0.18% C".
- B. The last line on page 6, correct "perspectives" to "experimental perspectives".
- C. Page 7 line 1, correct "0.1%" to "0.14%".
- D. Same page line 2, correct "perspective" to "experimental perspective." Correct "0.25%" in that same line to "0.18%".
- E. Same page line 3, insert "(refer to the embodiments given below)" after "piercing."
- F. Correct Table 1 and Table 2 on pages 19 and 20 as in the attached pages.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)

[see original for figures]

	т		т =-	T =:				riginai									
<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Mo	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
ļ	No. a	a 1		L													*4
82	a2																Same
alle	a3		<u> </u>														Same
Embodiment alloys	a4		<u> </u>														Same
ı <u>ğ</u>	a5		ļ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>												Same
B	<u>a6</u>		_	<u> </u>						<u> </u>							Same
盲	a7	·	<u> </u>	<u></u>													Same
ш	a8		ļ				L										Same
	a9	1	L.,														Same
e e	.59-	No.															Same
Comparative alloys	nt S																Same
mparat alloys	Patent polication	3	_														Same
on	F	4	\sqcup														Same
	Ap																Same
		6			<u> </u>							L					Same

		7					I			Same
		8								Same
ĺ		9								Same
		1 2								Same
	•	*3								Same.

[" Well-known alloys]
[" 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
[" 3 L5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

[*4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties [see original for figures]

					l for figures		,	
			Mechanical ordinary ten	properties at nperatures	Mechanical 900° C	properties at	Material for piercing	Durability (number of
			Pulling strength	Elongation percentage	Pulling strength	Elongation percentage	tube	pierces per)
			(kg/mm²)	(%)	(kg/mm²)	(%)		
10	No. al						Bearing copper	
Embodiment alloys	a2						Same	
lal	a3						Same	
<u> </u>	a4	<u> </u>					Same	
<u>:</u>	a5		1				Same	
ĕ	a6						Same	
E	a7						Same	
-	a8						Same	
	a9						Same	
	9 %	No. 1					Same	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	SS	2					Same	
8	Application S59- invention alloys	3					Same	
≅	tion	4					Same	
ě	Plic of	5					Same	
ati	A ii	6					Same	
pa.	# S	7					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59.	8					Same	
ŭ	<u>a -</u>	9					Same	
	-	93					Same	
					·		Same	

Well-known alloys]

2. Claims

1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.14 to 0.18% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

² 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]

^{[*3 1.5} Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.

AFFIDAVIT OF ACCURACY

I, Kim Stewart, hereby certify that the following is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and accurate translations performed by professional translators of the following patents from Japanese to English:

2000-162192

102875

ATLANTA BOSTON

BRUSSELS CHICAGO

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JONDON

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Sworn to before me this 23rd day of January 2002.

Signature, Notary Public

OFF MARIA NOTH IN PUBLIC

Stamp, Notary Public

Harris County

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